### RECOND GERMAN POLAR EXPEDITION.

More .Barrier-Young and Old Ice-Sabine Island-Coal Deposits-Preparing for Winter-Polar Night-Severe Climate-Spring Excursions-Impediments and Fatigues-On the Move-Unfortunate Circumstance-Home Journey.

BERLIN, Sept. 26, 1870.

BECOND GERMAN POLAR EXPEDITION. From the report of Captain Koldewey, commander of the Germania, the principal vessel of the expedi-tion, which, as previously mentioned, returned to Bremen on the 11th instant, we glean the following

Having left Bremerhaven June 15, 1309, we parted company with the Hansa July 20. Spoke the steamer Beehive July 29, and sent letters by her to Germany. Our course was due north; we kept along the edge of the solid ice and did not encounter the loose until we had reached 74 deg. north latitude; got up steam, penetrated the drift in a westerly direction for twelve hours; but, August 1, were stopped by firm fee, with the Pendulum Island in sight. We noticed behind the pack ice, and close to the land, an open track. Waiting until August 3, in the hope of a break, we had drifted to eastward: the ice having become looser, we were mabled to proceed by steam; winding through channels between large to fields, we reached, on the 5th, Sabino Island, south of the Pendulum group and belonging to it. Pho following days were employed in scientific work, determining the geographical position of the sland, which, it was found, had been laid down oor rectly by Sabine; we also examined magnetic devia tions. August 10, proceeded by steam to northward; saw from an elevation that between the mainland and Shannon Island, north of Pendulum, everything was solid, and could discover north of 74 deg. where in an eastern direction, excepting the utmost ectly intact. Steamed southeast to Shanron and, reached Cape Philip Broke and followed a coast tee and pack toe. The former was in many ed up forty feet high by the immense pres sure of the ice fields.

CLOSH BARRIER. In lat. 75 deg. 31 min. and west ion. 17 deg. 16 ain. we came to a sudden stop, as the fields here connected with the land ice. A strong refraction, which we found in every direction, proved the abence of any open water in the north; after waiting several days we turned back to the southern shore of Shannon Island, with a view of exat Cape Broke the Germania anchored August 16, in three fathoms of water. Shanno Island is much larger than laid down on the maps; its utmost northeast point was determined in 75 deg. 26 min., and 18 deg. west longitude; its western coast runs due north. The island looks rather dismal. There is barely enough vegetation in the plains of the west coast for the musk oxen, of which we found a few herds and killed one on the 18th. Contrary to our expectation the pack ice was getting stronger and gathering between Shannon and Penculum islands. From day to day our place of mooring became less safe. August 26, the exploration of the island being finished and having no chance to go northward, we steamed to Pendulum Island; our only hope yet for an opening were the autumn

The young ice, which had been rapidly forming suring the last few nights of a thickness of several inches, compelled us, by going backward and forward and using full steam, to break through it and open a way. A saling vessel would have been altogether hetcless here, as there was no wind and caims prevailed throughent the summer. We dropped anchor on the south side of Little Fendulum on the 27th of August, in five fathoms. The first part of September was taken up by surveys and selectific examinations on shore, and hunting of musk oxen and reinder.

bor was taken up by surveys and solentific examinations on shore, and hunting of musk oxen and reindeer.

Now with standing some sovere gales the ice showed no change. It was colid between Shannon Island and the maintaind and drew closer to us all the time. An attempt to reach the Gale Hamkes hay proved a failure. We found it closed up by heavy ice. The young lee kept growing during the caim, but though often broken by a northerner we did not doubt the symptoms of approaching winter.

September 13 we found ourselves in the same little bay where we had first dropped anchor, five weeks previous, on the south side of Sabine Island. On the following day we went in a boat to the old lee; it was no easy job, as it was a distance of more than a mile and full of young ice. With a sleigh we followed an inlet into the interior; the ice, three inches thick, was very smooth. During the following days we visited a mountain 4,009 feet high, affording a fine view to the northeast of the s-a and of the mountain chains in the interior. Lieutenant Payer drew a fine map of the environs. We convinced curselves that there had been no motion in the ice. In all prebability the fields had never been severed from the land ice. What until then had been a supposition became now a certainty, we would have to winch the search of the only sele and practicable is and a server been severed from the land tee.

coable harbor on the whole coast from 77 to 74 deg. north latitude.

On our return to the vessel Lieutenant Payer discovered on a small island a deposit of coal and numerous petriactions. Vegetation on this "coal lainand" was far better than on Sabine Island, principally the species anaromeda. We also found large berds of musk oxen and reindeer, of which we could kill as many as we chose from our tent, though our sieigh being overloaded we brought but few of them on board, whither we returned September 22.

Here they had been making preparations for the winter. The vessel had been moored further inside, meat had been secured by the killing of oxen, bears, reindeer and seahorse. A strong gale in the night, from 20th to 21st, had not broken up the young lee, which was so strong that we walked on it to the vessel.

PREPARING FOR THE WINTER. By sawing the ice we drew the vessel still further towards the coast, until she was in ten feet of water and but a short distance from it. A single night sufficed to freeze her in so solidly that anchor and chains became superfluous. Provisions were now removed from on board, the engine taken to pieces, the cabin enlarged vards and and chains became superfluons. Provisions were now removed from on board, the engine taken to pieces, the cabin enlarged, yards and rigging taken down and the deex securely covered in. Two observatories, one for magneto, the other for astronomical observations, were constructed on shore. In the inter we housed the meleorological instruments, which now were to come into hourly use. The dock was covered to a depth of several inches with moss, and about the middle of october an ice and snow wall constructed around the ship. The thickness of the ice by this time was fifteen inches. We could now await the winter in security. Our stores consumed very little fuel; during the extremest cold, 32 deg. below zero, Reaumar, not over seventy pounds per day. More than fifteen hundred pounds of fresh meat had been laid in, supplying us for the whole season with roasts of music ox, reindeer, bear, &c. A second excursion with sleighs was undertaken by Lleutenant Payer, accompanied by Dr. Copeiand; they explored the country southward, discovered another inlet, collected geological specimens and returned November 4 somewhat exhausted from the immense fatigue, but in perfect heath. With this terminated the expeditions of 1809.

POLAR NIGHT.

November 5 we say the sun at noon for the last

a somewhat exhausted from the immense fatigue, but in perfect health. With this terminated the expeditions of 1800.

POLAR NIGHT.

November 5 we saw the san at noon for the last time. He was not to appear again until the beginning of February. We no longer saw bears, which had been heretofore our constant visitors. They and the other animals were no doubt scaling better feeding grounds in the interior. During those three months of polar night we had no lack of occupation, useful as well as entertaining. A school of navigation was established, and attended with great zeal by the men. The library afforded much food for the mind, and the middle of the polar night had arrived before the want of daylight was seriously felt. So vere show shorms from the north, lasting sometimes several days, the fine snow penetrating like dest every crack and crevice. December 16 to 20 an uninterrupted hurricane, which made the shop tremfule from stem to stern, although embedded in the fee. This storm broke the ice, now several feet thick, a short distance from uc, and also cast of the island, so that we saw a small strip of open water along the coast. We praised God for the smallness of our vessel, lying so close in shore; a larger one in sixteen to eignteen feet of water would have shown the feet. The temperature on Christmas Day was very moderate, only 2 deg. Reasumar below the feet in the evening, we danced on the fee and general hinality prevailed. January brought us again severe cold, beautiful northern lights, and our savans enloyed fine opportunities for scientific observation. There began now to be sufficient light at noon to hote down the metorological observations without lamplight. February 3, from a mountain soo leet high, we had the plendor.

Severity of Chimate.

splendor.

SEVERITY OF CLIMATE.

As far as the cyc could see all was one solid mass of ice—not a crack or crevice to be seen; only close to the coast some young ice. With the respectance of the sun new excursions were made on the istand, though pradence required us to carry weapons on account of the bears. From account encounters with them our men escaped antheir, except one of the savans, who, considerably wounded in the head, and dragged a distance of 400 pages by a bear, was find up for several weeks. Our association of the savans who, considerably pages by a bear, was laid up for several weeks. Our associations and down a page for several weeks. Our association of the savans, who, considerably pages by a bear, was laid up for several weeks. Our associations are desired to the control of the control of

ing the cligans—shirty-two degrees R. below zero—
on the 22st of February.

Brying completed all our preparations we left the
ship, March 8, with two sieighs and twelve men, the
second sleight carrying stores. On the new ice the
road was fine, but on the old so uneven that all
hands could hardly move one of the sleighs. The
next morning we concluded to send back the
smaller one, and having proceeded with the other,
the weather growing very cold in the meantime,
and the difficulties of the road increasing, we also
decided to return to the ship, where we arrived on
the lith. We were now convinced that our arrangements had been imperfect—viz. That we had
carried a great deal too much dead wight along.
Moreover, this return was quite fortunate, violent
storms raging for several days afterward in succession.

con.

March 24 we made a new start, the temperature till very low, twenty-seven degrees below zero, neavy snow storms compelling us to lay in our tent, which the fine snow penetrated, as it did also our lurs and clothes. Amid great hardships we reached Haystack April 3, where we killed a bear, which supplied us with ment and fuel. Haystack is not an island, as supposed, but is connected with the mainland.

supplied us with ment and fuel. Haystack is not an island, as supposed, but is connected with the mainhand.

IMPEDIMENTS AND PATIGUES.

In istitude 70 deg. 22 min., we encountered loose snow, which materially interrupted our progress; with the greatest efforts we could make only two geographical miles per day, leaving the mainhand to our left. The great bay open to the south on the coast of Greenland; on the east, protected by a long strip of land, allows the snow to gather here. We had to turn eastward again to get out of this bay, and when we had done so, and reached a smaller one, we found it necessary to make this the end of our explorations northward. The fatigues of the last days, the intense cold and quick consumption of our stores left no other alternative. A norther blowing for three days compelled us to reduce our fare to haif rations. We climbed several mountains in order to obtain a fair view of the coast; and, April 15, the weather having turned fair, started again towards the north, mounting a hill 1,500 foot high in 71 deg. I min. north latitude and about 18 deg. 50 min. west longitude. Again nothing but an unbroken field of ice hintied only by the horizon, the surface extremely rough except some land loc seemingly of old date, the whole making the impression of eternal bulwarks. Jost after licutennat Paver had completed his measurements we saw a terrible storm approaching, and hurried back in order to seek shelter in our tent. April 16, we commenced our march honeward. Great haste was desirable, as still another expedition had been plaumed for the spring. The men were fully on the alert. The storms were now in our favor; if net too violent we propelled the sleighs under sail, keeping up behind them. April 27, thoroughly fatigued and some of us completely worn out, we arrived on board. May 3, an expedition started to explore the Capa Arden. In the meanutemes versal.

had been made by the astronemers for scientific purposes. Considerable preparations had been going on on board the ship, taking down the coverings, &c. This work was impeded by rough weather, and by bears, many of which kept in the neighborhood of the vessel, but little frightened by the shot, from our rines. The last sleighing expedition of the astronomers started as late as May 14. The snow was moiting so fast that they had to wade through through the water towards the close of the month, and at the beginning of June the ravines were so full and rapid that crossing was dangerous. The measurements, however, having been salisfactorily completed, the sleigh and everything else was tell behind, in 75 deg. north lattlade, and by making the greatest haste they reached the vessel again May 29. Both in geographical and geological results this expedition was very valuable. In a thawing now took place very rapidity; we could see open water east and southward; the land lee commenced to break on the edges, and July 10, imbedded in our shoal of three feet thickness, we dirited southeastward out of the harbor.

On the following day the saws were applied; we

harbor.
On the following day the saws were applied; we

On the following day the saws were applied; we steamed to the open water, but returned, as we yet intended a boat trip to the Esquimanx huts on Claveringe Island before salling northward.

The boat expedition starting July 14, found the coast up to Cape Borlace Warren entirely free from ice; some of it was encountered at Gale Hamke's Bay, but we could, nevertheless, penetrate as far as Cape Mary: thence we had to foot the other four miles; found the Esquimanx villages visited by Claveringe, though abandoned and in a dilapidated condition.

ON THE MOVE AGAIN.

July 13, returned on board. The Germania was now fully ready, and on the 221 proceeded on her journey northward. We anchored at Cape Philip Broke, as it was necessary to form an opinion concening the state of the ice north of us. A channel was seen along the land lee, which seemed to stretch northward to a considerable distance. It was at this time when an

was seen along the land lee, which seemed to stretch northward to a considerable distance. It was at this time when an UNFORTUNATE CHRCUMSTANCE was discovered, which, ana; had a material inducace upon our journey, forcing us to a premature retreat from the lee fields. This was the leaking of our boiler, which became so serious that our enorts to repair it were futhe. Having followed the aforestate channel to 76 deg, 25 min. north laithnie, but encountering again heavy masses of ice, we waited several days, during which we could perceive no motion of the same. New ice then began to form again, and the unanimous opinion was in favor of turning southward, in the hope of making some discoveries in that direction. August 5 we reached Cape Broer Ruys, where we tried to expire the Mackensie Entrauce. Such an entrance does not exist; there is but a low vulley and the Island of Bennet as laid down on the map connects with the main inni. Numerous reindeer were seen on this lowland, live of which we killed in a short time. Discovering from a mountain south and west of Bennet Killed in a short time. lowiand, live of which we killed in a short time. Discovering from a mountain south and west of Bennet Island many swimming iceburgs we rounded the island on the following day, but found the icanite firm at Cape Franklin. Our supposition that these icebergs were coming from a deep inlet was confirmed by observations from a mountain 4,000 feet high. We got forty pounds sicam, which was the best we could do, and, pushing our way through the drift, proceeded westward between these icebergs. The farther we advanced the warmer became the temperature and the water. It was a grand Alpine scenery—an unknown country, the beautiful interior of Greenland, with its giacters and eascades, and mountain chains rising icrnee-like in the distance. We might have continued our course to the west and southwest—for this fuller branched off without a visible end—had not the stear given out forcing us to cast anchor under a giscory not less than 1,000 feat here.

this inlet branched off without a visible end—had not the steap given out, forcing us to cast anchor under a glacier not less than 1,000 feet high.

We now commenced a thorough exporation of the country. From a glacier 1,000 feet high, the inlet was found to extend beyond vision. Mountains in the interior, supposed to lie about \$1 deg. west longitude, were ascertained to be not less that 14,00 feet high, and draits and measurements were taken by Dr. Copeland, Leutenain Payor and Mr. Elinger.

GOING HOME.

The condition of our boiler and the advanced season warned us to think of our return, for we were seventy inlies from the outer coast and ranning an imminent risk of remaining a second winter in this latitude, where calms prevailed throughout the summer. Returning them we repaired once more our boiler at Cape Ruys, and steamed for sixteen degrees through dense togs and between the ice idelds. It then became necessary to force our way through some solid pack ice. Under this effort our boiler as the pack ice. Under this effort our boiler gave way completely. We now had to resort to our sails, and, after a severe storm amid the ice, we reached the open sea August 24, in 72 deg. north latitute and 14 deg. west longitude. In the following days we succeeded in making some deep sea soundings of 1,300 fathoms. We also measured some deep sea temperatures, the results of which were very interesting, though himited on account of continuel rough weather.

Near Heigoland, September 11, called for pilot by sending up rockets; could not explain why our signals were replied to by other vessels. To our utmost surprise saw no bnoys at the entrance of the Weser; espied war vassels without being able to determine the colors which they carried, until forced to lay to by a shot. This came from our own man-of-war; officers came aborard, and we now heard the glad tidings of the recent great events. A pilot and steaming from pressure, which the direct of lay to by a shot. This came from our own was outless that and continues to our ve

# HEAVY HAUL BY THE PANEL GAME.

A Jersey Gentleman the Vicilar-\$6,500

Raked In.

John McCullum, a merchant, deing business at paterson, N. J., on Thursday morning came to the city, having in his possession nearly \$7,000, a portion of which he proposed to spend in purchasing goods, and the balance in helping entermin the Nowbury-port Artillery, who were guests of the Minth regiment, and among whom he had several acquaint-

After mingling for some time with his friends no

After mingling for some time with his friends he became clated, and, forgetting all about his goods, determined to have a good time for once, at least. About eight o'clock in the evening he became perfectly carciess, and, meeting a consety tooking girl of the town, named Anna Allen, on Broadway, consented to accompany her to the house No. 56 West Houston street. After remaining some time he began making his tollet preparatory to attending the ball to be given in honor of his friends.

Fracing his hand in the inside pocket of his vest he discovered that \$6,500, in \$500 bills, which he had there when he entered the house, was gone. He accused the woman of taking h, which he he he when he entered the house, was gone, he accused the woman of taking h, which she demed, but to no purpose, as he would not be convinced to the confirmy, and raised such a rumpus in the house that the "pal" of the woman, a dirty looking creature named Charles Saymour, came from a nois in the wail like a "jeck" out of a box, and proposed to compromise the affair by tendering him \$6.000 of the money. This offer was recased. They then ofcred him various anomins up to within \$100 of the sum taken, which he finally consented to take and left the house. Proceeding to the Eignth precinct station house he secured the services of detectives Dunn and Glynn, and returning to the place took the parlies in custout. They were arrisinged at Jefferson Market before Justice Cox peacerday morning, after having their pho-ographs placet in the Rogues' Gallery, and commended to answer the charge.

## STREET PAVING ASSESSMENTS.

Important Test Caso Decision-Legal Irregu-

and How They Are to Be Paid For.

Judge Brady has just rendered the following important decision in the matter of the application of William H. McCormack and others to vacate assess ment for paving Sixth avenue, from Forty-second street to Forty-ninth street, with Nicolson pavement. As there are nearly three hundred suits de-pending on the principles involved in this motion

Brady, J.—I have carefully and fully considered, I think, all the objections presented by the petitioners to the validity of the assessment which they seek by their proceeding to set askes, and in disposing of them shall state briefly the reasons which control my indement.

ing of them shall state briefly the reasons which control my judgment.

First—The omission to advertise for bids or scaled proposals for crosswalks to be had or relaid, though they were embraced in the resolution of the Common Council, as well as the Nicolson pavement common Council as the Wilson the Council of the Council of the Council of the Council of Council of the Council of nirol my judgment.

First—The omission to advertise for blds or scaled

to hold that a proceeding which, having due regard to the obligations of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company to the city, and therefore designed to decrease the expense of a local improvement, was a legal irregularity within the meaning and spirit of the act of 1853 and fatal to assessment. The summary proceedings established by that act are for the party aggrieved by the legal irregularity (section 1), and the petitioners were not aggreeved by the omission stated. It had the effect, on the contrary, to lessen the expense of the improvement, as already suggested. It is my opinion, therefore, that it was not only not a legal irregularity within the meaning or spirit of the act of 1853, but a proper recognition by the Croton Aqueiuct Board, acting on behalf of the city, of the undertaking by the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company to keep the space within their rails in repair.

by the Croton Aqueauct Board, acting on behalf of the city, of the undertaking by the Sixth Avenue Rathroad Company to keep the space within their rails in repair.

Third—The objection that the pavement selected by the Common Council was patented, and not, therefore, open to competition, is equally unavatable. The decision in the matter of William R. Astor, made by the General Term of this district, authorizing the receipt of proposals to pave with the Nicolson is substantially a declaration that the Common Council may select it if they think proper.

\*\*Fourth—The objection to the charge for collection is well taken if such charge exceed the two and a half per cent allowed by law. (Matter of Lewis, supra.) It is not fatal to the assessment, however. The excess may be deducted as provided by the act of 1870, supra, and in the manner therein declared. These are all the objections I am called upon to examine. The point made in reference to the principle on which the assessment was made is not justified by the evidence. The proofs do not show the rais by which they were guided, but were it otherwise I am of the opinion that the acts of the assessors while in the lawful discharge of their duty cannot be reviewed under the law of 1858, although they were governed in their deliberations by an erroneous principle. Such error would not, in my judgment, constitute a legal irregularity within the meaning of the law. It may also be said to be doubtful winster these acts could be reviewed at all unless objections were taken and duly presented to the Board of Revision and Correction. It is not necessary, however, for me to consider this point further. I have thus disposed of all the questions artising upon the proofs herein. I entertained at first some doubt whether the expense for crosswalks was under the provisions of the act of 1870—supra, an unlawful increase of the expense for crosswalks was under the provisions of the act of 1870—supra, an unlawful increase of the expense thereof should not, for the tregularity referre

# ALLEGED FORGERY IN TRENTON.

A Candidate for the Legislature of New

Jersey in Search of Funds. Some excitement was caused in Trenton on Thursday night by the arrest of a well dressed, respect-able looking man, on the complaint of Samuel R. Smith, banker, in that city, who charged him with having attempted to defraud him out of \$603 worth of bonds in October, 1869, by means of a bogus check. Mr. Smith made the following affidavit:-I recog-

nize the defendant as the same who in October, 1869, called at my office and stated that he wanted to purchase \$600 worth of bonds for Mrs. Mary Soudder, his mother-in-law. He said his name was Soudder, his mother-in-law. He said his name was Vroom, from Flemington, Hunterdon county; that he knew all my relations there, and that he was a candidate for the Legislature on the republican test. I showed him the bends. He looked suspiciously at them and said he was afraid they were not good. He said he would go and see his friend, Senator Stockton, before he would by them. When he returned he said he was satisfied that that they were all right. I gave him the bends and in return he tendered me the forged check on the Central National Bank, New York, endorsed by his mother-in-law, Mrs. Scudder, and payable to her order. After I had examined the check I told him I did not like to take it unless he gave me good reference. He replied he was an employé of the Camden and Amboy Railroud; that he had been in Eddy Stephens? office at Hoboken for some years and that he was well acquainted with Benjamin Fish. I concluded, however, not to accept the check and told him to give me the bonds. He gave them to me and left saying that he had to attend to his election business, but that he would bring down Senator Stockton next day to settle the matter. He did not return, and on Mr. Smith inquiring about him Mr. Stockton told him he never knew such a man.

Yesterday morning another charge was made against him by Colonel Freeze, of Trenton. Mr. Freese stated that on the previous day the same man called at his office, and, representing himself as Andrew Crater, merchant, Fiemington, presented to him a blank power of atterney authorizing the collection of interest on gold-bearing bonds to the amount of \$6,000, which, he said, was in his safe at Flemington. The interest amounted to \$150, due on November I, 1870, less the sum to be deducted for the time yet to transpire. He said he had many friends he could refer me to, but I declined purchasing the bonds, as I did not believe his representations true.

Other witnesses were produced who testified that they never knew such a man to reade in Flemington. George Beecher testified tha Vroom, from Flemington, Hunterdon county; that

# A BURGLAR ABBESTED BY A GITIZEN.

About half-past two o'clock yesterday morning Mark Aymone, who resides in the rear of his store at 273 Canal street, was awakened by hearing some person stealthily prowling about the house. Upon going lute the store he discovered a young man, who subsequently proved to be John Fitzgerald, residing subsequently proved to be John Fitzgerald, restding corner of Greene and Bleecker streets, behind the counter, at the money drawer. Fitzgerald had effected an entrance by means of forcing open the fanight over the door. He endeavored to persuade Mr. Aymone to "let him 20," but the latter remused, and, dressing himself, conveyed the intrucer to the Eigath preclact station house. Officer Fitzgerald yesterday merning conveyed him to the Cantral Office, where he sat for his picture, nitre which he was arraigned before Justice Cox at Jefferson Market and committed without ball to answer the charge.

The prisoner stated he had been induced to enter the store by parties much older than thoself, who helsted him up to the faulight and remained outside to receive what goods he might pass out to them.

A coroner's inquest was hold yesterday on the body of the boy Joe Perlo, of Paterson, who was reported to have died from fright (reported a day or so age in the Herald. A post-mortem examination was held, and the doctors declaring that death had been caused by natural causes (mammation of the bowels), a verifict to that effect was rendered, and those concerned were exonerated from all blame in the matter.

#### PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

General N. P. Banks arrived in this city yesterday from Boston. He is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Rotel, where he will remain for a few days.

Robert J. Dillon, Park Commissioner, left the Bre-voort House yesterday for Newport in order to bring his family home from their summerizing.

J. Tillinghast, General Superintendent of the New York Central; H. E. Sargent, Superintendent of Michigan Central, and Charles F. Hatch, Superintendent of the Lake Shore Railroad, have arrived in the city and are quartered at the St. Nicholas. They are here to attend a meeting of railroad superin tendents to form the winter time table.

Colonel Henry M. Black, of West Point, and Colonels F. L. Guenther and G. A. Kensel, from Fort Frumbull, New I ondon, are at the Hoffman House. The Count J. de Kermel, of St. Louis, who married daughter of the lamented General Kearney, and army, are at the New York Hotel.

General Harry Gilmor, late of the Confederate army and author of "Four Years in the Saddle," is at the New York Hotel. He leaves for Baltimore to-day.

Lyman Clapp, of Providence, is at the Astor. He leaves for home to-day.

General E. W. Hinks, of the United States Army,

reached this city yesterday from Texas, and is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. David W. Judd, who for the last six years has

been a member of the editorial staff of the Commer-cial Advertiser, and who is one of the ablest writers on the metropolitan press, will hereafter edit the Hearth and Home, which has recently passed into the hands of Orange Juna & Co.

Collector Murphy, at the request of Mr. Greeley, nas appointed Mr. Franklin J. Ottarson a store-keeper in the Custom House. Mr. Ottarson has been twenty years in journalism.

Mr. Stone, of the Journal of Commerce, met with a serious mishap on Thursday evening. He was thrown from his carriage on his way home from the American Institute Fair and badly injured. He was conveyed to his residence and received medical attendance.

Mrs. Judge Roosevelt, who was knocked down through careless driving on the part of a teamster on Thursday evening, was not seriously injured.

#### THE WILLIAMSBURG MYSTERY.

The Late Rebecca C. Jones-Her Mysteriou Sayings and Doings.

Coroner Whitehill held an inquest yesterday after noon in the case of Rebecca C. Jones, an alleged confidence woman, who died suddenly on Tuesday morning last at her boarding house, No. 8 Grand street Williamshurg. A verdiet that she died from rupture of the left auricle of the heart was rendered. A man who identified the body of deceased a day of two ago, and wno claimed to be her husband, has falled to appear slace, and the body was interred by

the Coroner.
One of the witnesses at the inquest, Mr. James S. Davis, of No. 91 Duane street, New York, said that he had known Mrs. Jones for about sixteen years, and until lately believed her to be the possessor of and until lately believed her to be the possessor of great wealth. She represented to alm once that she had large landed possessions in Kentucky, and that for one of her estates there Sir Morton Feto, while in this country, had offered her \$5.000,000. She speculated largely in whickey, and some time ago offered James Fisk, Jr., twenty thousand parters of old Bourbon in exchange for Erie stock, but the transaction was not consummated. On the strength of her pretensions afr. Davis frequently loaned her money, but he never had any idea that she was an impostor until recently. He still believes that she was possessed of real estate when she died; but this seems improbable, as she was unable to pay for her board for eight weeks previous to her ceath, and frequently borrowed small sums of money from her landingly. Even her wardrobe was scanty and shabby.

her landindy. Even her wardrobe was scanty and snalby.

Mr. J. N. Hayward, a distiller, states that the deceased had frequently purchased large parcels of whiskey from him and had siways made her payments good. He believes that she had accomminted money by her transactions, but she left no evidence of it.

Of this singular woman's early history nothing is known, but it is more than probable that she has been living on the credulity of others for many years. Scraps of payers found among her effects show that she had an extonsive acquaintance both in New York and Washington.

#### CASTE VIEWS OF A SENSIBLE COLORED BIAN.

NEWBURG, Oct. 13, 1870. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HEBALD :-

I notice in your edition of the 11th that another uncalled-for convention has been held to discuss the question of casto and the rejection of colored gentlemen from public places of accommodation, and appealing to Congress to make laws that will compel a colored gentieman to sleep with any Tom, Dick an-

This is an age of advancement, and ten years have brought about surprising changes. The world stands amazed, wondering what will come next. It give them their political rights, and now we stand before the world as other Americans, and any further advancement we make will be credited to our own merits. We, as a people, will have to do away with these conventions, such as pretend to keep the world acquainted with our colored condition, We are not deprived of any political advantages; we have the power to deposit our vote to the interest of any candidate that will support, appoint and employ such men of us as are competent to occupy any designated position of public office. By this political step all dimenities will succumb. We have been the recipients of that gift (and that only) which will in time command respect—the hallot; Will aristocracy that will require twenty years to build up in this country improve the mass of the colored people? No; but twenty years of diligent study, twenty years of hard labor, accumulating money, building machine shops, young men becoming tradesmen, advocates of colored conventions who have money becoming merchants, employing their fellow men and considering their time and minds of too much value to waste on a matter that will have a tendency to discourage the rising generation are not deprived of anything in this country. Have we not a United States Senator, member of Congress, Lieutenant Governor, State Senators and men in all public offices that tend to elevate the very men who call these conventions and boast of their Angio-Saxon descendants? Pretending to be so very much interested in the welfaire of their people, should they turn their minds to the building of some factory and transact business like other men they would not be so sensitive to petty insults; business would not give place to trilies that time only will overcome. They should follow the example of the learned Douglas by not seeking such places, where their feelings are sure to be hart; but devoting themselves to the building up of their people, not preaching at all times that some loafer has insulted them. If New York city will not accommodate them, adopt henry H. Gaffneit's proposition, "Go West and start on their own hook," and cease in industry, good elitizenship and emealion can accomplish anything. I can say that, having lived in the city of Newborg for one year and travelled in different parts world acquainted with our colored condition, We are not deprived of any political advantages; we

nodate a colored gentleman or lady. Respectfully, H. PRICE WILLIAMS.

# SUDDEN BEATH OF A VETERAN SOLDER.

An old man, named James Doremus, from Preakness, N. J., visited Paterson yesterson morning and stepped into Dr. Merril's office for morning and stepped into Dr. Merrill's office for some medicine for the coile, from which he said he had been suffering for a week. Saying this he sat down in a chair and died instabily. A coroner's inquest was held, and it was elicited that for man had been complaining of being ill for a week or so, and when not able to be about had underlaken a trip over the rough mountains to Paterson, which proved more than he was able to endure and resulted in his death. Deceased was nearly eighty years of age, ma, although he served through the late war and went through the cridoous campaigns of the Potomac army after he was seventy years of age, in had become too feeble to stand even a little exposure, and died from the effects of a country ride over a rough road.

# A PREMONITION OF THE WAR.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14, 1870. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Looking over an old paper (June 18, 1863) I per-

shape of a writ of habeas corpus which was served upon him, and if answered in person by the chptain would surely liberate every cooles on board his ship. Consequently he had to nurse his wrath a white and get out of the pirkdiction of the court, which he did with the greatost expedition.

A DREADFUL SCENE.

A party who visited the slaves says:—The sight presented on emering the yard was enough to excite the sympathy and indignation of any man. Some of the unfortunates were tying in the sun waiting their turn for a washing, unable to move hand or foot. Others were in the hands of some natives, who placed them in a tub and poured water upon them. Several of the parties were supped in the presence of different witnesses, and afforded a sight only equalled by the representations in he American papers of the Andersonville and Beile Isle prisoners during the recent rebellion. One had died and was baried. The poor emaciated creatures gave industriable evidences of "man's inhumanity to man." Tweive were in the last stages of decay, some with ship fever, others with duarrhina. Two at least had increased in the corner of their eyes so lar advanced as to reader them blind for life.

The interpreter questioned them regarding the incidents of the voyage, after which he asked them if they desired to return to the ship, and all who could answered in the negative. They were then exist if they wished to remain on these Islands, and the answer was in the affirmative. The their preter was not man here; that there was no law which asked them if they desired to return to the ship. The jor evinced by the miner that they was thus driven of another shave rappeared, again mider the Sail Saivardor flag, This ship proved to be the Louisa Carnewaro, 1,000 fors, Carneward to a surface of his acress of disagreement to carry the coolies on board. There were no evidences of coercion in leght. T The publisher of the papers named issues his platform as follows:—

1. That the coule trade, as now carried on, should be abardoned, it being contrary to the spirit of the age and elemination and injurious to the prospective interests of this group.

2. That ifree immigration of white or colored laborers, from any foreign country—Europe, America, Chica, Japan er cisawhere—should be encouraged, especially of frantiles.

3. That all the restrictions forbidding the introduction of immigrants as laborers be repeated and that open encouragement be given to any parties to introduce free laborers.

4. That the proper position of the government is to cet not as principal is immigrately enterprises, but as protector of ceived the following little paragraph and cut it out, thinking you might be induced to publish it. It answers in a measure for itself.

WM. HARRINGTON, 50 West Houston street.

A report is in circulation that GERLIN, June II, 1903, have been discovered in Silesia which reveal the catsioned a plot to involve the lesser furopean Powers with France in a war against Prussia. King William has gone to visit Hanover for the argt time since the less war with Austria.

# SLAVERS IN THE PACIFIC.

The Coolie Trade-Dreadful Scenes on Board : Coolis-Trade Ship-Worse than Slavery-Death & Relief-Barbarous Treatment of the Coolies-Bound and Beaten-Fortunate Relief - Fearful

Tales of Suffering.

Since the satting of the last mail steamer we have

ocen without further advices from abroad.

The principal feature of news to go forward by

this mail is the arrival of two coolie ships from

Macao, China. The San Salvador ship Dolores Ugarte, 850 tons, Captain Saul, arrived first, having

been seventy-two days on the passage. This vessel

AS BAD AS A SLAVER.

not permitted on deck. They were stowed between decks in four rows, two amidships and one in each

wing, a space sixteen faches wide being atteited to

each individual. After the three weeks' imprison-

ment below, under grated hatchways, the coolies

were allowed to come on deck in gangs of fifty, for

one hour, for the purpose of exercise. The deck was in charge of sentries, armed to the teeth, besides carrying a cat-o'-nine-tails. The after part of the

deck was separated from the main deck by barri-

cades defended by carronades. In order to get the

amount of exercise necessary in the time allotted,

the men were compelled to move lively, being .a.

THE LASH OF THE CAT.
Soon after being allowed to come on deck some

iniculty occurred between the crew and a gang of

to them in the barracoon at Macao, and consequently

and a few dollars with them. They state that when

PANGS OF THIRST BECAME UNBEARABLE

they would hold a dollar up through the grating

and call for water, when a pot of water would be

given them and the money retained. They were frequently whipped, from twelve to twenty-four

stripes being inflicted each time. The sentries kloked and cuffed them continually. During the

mate declared that at pight the stench from the

main hatch was overpowering. To use his own

hatch one minute without vomiting." The condi-

were passengers they surely had a right to stay if they wished to.

A new danger now threatened the captain in the shape of a writ of habeas corpus which was served upon him, and if answered in person by the official would surely liberate every conic on board his ship. Consequently he had to nurse his wrath a while and get out of the jurkshiption of the court, which he did with the greatest exceedibles.

The publisher of the papers named issues his plat-

voyage about twenty-five deaths occurred.

cited thereto from time to time with

and from some of the coolles:-

HonoLulu, Sept. 6, 1870.

forcing them. a. That the master and servant law, being unconstitu-tional ought to be amended; and the penal clause, in par-ticular, should be abolished.

6. That labor contracts, mutually, in particular, in parti 4. That labor contracts, mutually and knowingly entered into, are a necessity in every branch of industry; but cared into, are a necessity in every branch of industry; but cared tempts to enfore them by penal enactments are despotte.

7. That free labor tends to the physical and moral improvement of the laboring classes, secures the largest prosperity and happleoss of masters, and its the only wise system to be encouraged in this or any other country.

# TURKEY.

How the Preclamation of the French Repub lie was Recived-Resignation of the French Ambassador-Recall of the Russian Ambassador-The Treaty of Paris-The Ottoman Government Not Alarmed-Turkish Loan-Bamboozling the Sultan-Petroleum in Albania.

took on board 808 coolles. The following account of Political events succeed each other with such ra-pidity that a correspondent's duties become hourly the voyage was obtained from an officer of the slap more embarrassing. For three weeks after leaving port the coolies were

The French republic has been proclaimed here and their citizens have gone roaring mad in their en-thusiasm. But there it all ends; for when called apon to furnish volunteers for the country's protection they draw back, offer to contribute pecuniarily, but don't at all relish the idea of contributing in person. With a population of a,600 Frenchmen here scarcely ten volunteers have come torward. The Sublime Porte has not yet acknowledged the republic, and Alt Pasha, the virtual chief of the Cabinet, will delay taking this measure until be knows what Great Britain is going to do. The Turks will naturally follow the example of that Power. There s a report that the Archipelago is infested with Greek privateers under the Prussian flag. This is the reason why many French steamers are detained here. The mail is now escorted by a frigate as far as Messina, and several commercial steamers prefer to disarm altogether.

the Chinese, which resulted in the jumping over-board of a number of the coolles; our informant BESIGNATION OF THE PRENCY AMBASSADOR. said eighteen. After getting well out into the Mr. La Gueronutere, the French Ampassador, bas resigned and has determined on following the Emperor's fortunes. He quits this city to-day, and his successor is M. Ducros, the late Pirst Secretary, who has been officially recognized as Charge Pacific, all hopes of release from this involuntary ondage, by overpowering the crew, died out, and the coolies settled down in despair. Soon it became necessary to allowance them; and we were given a dish in which their food and water were served out d'Affaires. He has made a very earnest appeal to all French citizens, asking them to take service in the army, but with very little success so far. to them. After careful weighing and measuring we find that they were given one pound of boiled rice and less than a pint of water per diem. Some of RECALL OF THE BUSSIAN AMBASSADOR—THE TREATY them had not been able to expend the advance paid

of Paris.

The recall of the Russian Ambassador has given rise to many comments. There is no doubt, he have called to St. Petersburg on very pressing sainess-to give his advice, probably, in the event of the treaty of 1855 being renewed. If Europe decrees on having peace there is no doubt that a general cou-

hatch one minute without vomiting." The condition of the ship and cooles on the arrival here was miserable.

The captain of the ship landed forty-three of his slaves for the purpose of recuperating them if possiole, the fact that they had been landed soon became noised acout, and some little curiosity was felt to see the unfortunates. A citizen visited them with an interpreter, and obtained

THE STORY OF THEIR SUFFERINGS.

They were then asked if they careed to go on board of the vessel again, and on being answered in the negative they were told that they need not, as there was no law lint could be called in play to force them on board against their will. The poor creatures were everloyed at this news. How to get them away without exciting the attention of the agents of the ship, the leading German house of these islands, was the next question. The position and influence of the agents was known to be powerful, not only because of their commercial rank, but because of the fact that the leading member of the firm held the positions of Consai for Russla and Norta Germany, and thus had the ear of the Fereign Minuster, who is known as a firm supporter of the obnoxious forced lator system of these islands. The story of their removal is thus told:—Knowing the excited condition of the Chinese, and of the natives who were winesses to the sufferings of the coolies, and also aware of the resources of the agents of the ship, which would be called into action to recoasign the poor creatures to a slavery from which

DEATH WOULD BE A HAPPY DELIVERANCE, if they were aware of the intended exodus, it was determined to take such steps as would prevent a mob or riot. The leading Chinese were made aware of the wish of their countrymen to remain here, and they immediately repaired to the house where the coolies were kept, and in a short time some thirty were removed to different localities. During the afternoon the remaining twelve were removed in carts. The removal of the sickest ones was only determined upon after a full considera tion of the ship and cookes on the arrival here was

to give his advice, probably, in the event of the treaty of 1855 being renewed. If Europe decision on having peace there is no doubt that a general congress, similar to that of 1850, will ensue and the destinate of the peace there is no doubt that a general congress, similar to that of 1850, will ensue and the destinate of Europe will be changed. Now we all know that the relations between Turkey and Russia are far from being satisfactory. The latter wants her fleet in the Black Sea, and the treaty of 1850 is there, which says no.

In the event of a congress all the old restrictions about the Russian may in the Europe will probably be abrogated, and the Ambassador goes to St. Petersang to give his advice beforeand.

The offoman government no following the old of the Ottoman government to modify considerably their wantke preparations. The contagents from Egypt and Tunis are no longer wanted. The redifs, or men who have served their full time and now form the reserves, are left at their homes. There seems to exist a general impression that peace is on the eve of being concluded and that costly preparations are no longer incessary.

In the meanwhile the minister of Finance has concluded a temporary loan for £1,000,000 sterling on most oncous conditions—fourteen per cont interest and two per cent commission. What do you say to that? You see money is not to be had at cheap rates, in this country, at least.

As a surmised in one of my previous communications, the Tarkish fron-clads will not go into the Black Sea after all. It was at one time deched that they should go, but abstain from touching at Russian ports. It has been deched otherwise. To avoid unpleasant observations they remain here.

BANADOMINO THE SULTAN.

The Sultan on Friday last, addressing himself to the situater of war, asked "the precise number of troops he could dispose of," and added, "it is the duty of every minister to tell me the precise fault." The Surance of the mether process mand asked other Pacha, the generalism, "On I ready dispose of such n

The Treaty of Paris to be Revised-The Haugers Menacing Turkey-Algiers to be Rettken from the Freuch. CONSTANTINOPLE Sent 21 1870

Central Europe events are getting daily more complicated. There is not the shadow of a doubt that great deal of trouble. It is now universally known that a secret engagement exists between Pressia and Russia, whereby, in the event of the former coming to terms with her adversary, a revisal of the treaty of Paris of 1856 will be insisted upon, in the shape of a general congress, to settle all the questions of Europe. And we all know that Russia has never been satisfied with the convention which drives her war vessels out of the Black Sea, and which obliges her to close her military ports and to abandon a rich province commanding the entrance of the Dan ube. Now, Prince Gortschakoff having an opportunity to repudiate his engagements, he will certainly seize the occasion, and this is the motive of the

nity to repudiate his engagements, he will certainly seize the occasion, and this is the motive of the recall of General Ignatier, the Russian representative here, who, owing to his long residence in the East, is to give his advice in the case of a senewal of former treates. We all know that general peace will be followed by a settlement of all European difficulties, both old and new.

THE DANGERS MENACING TURKEY.

Great Eritain alone befriemis Turkey. The southwestern frontier is meaned by Greece. The Viceroy, though very loud in his protestations of allegiance, is not to be relied upon. The Servians are very normly, and will the on the least pretext. The Moido Wallachins are very not-headed. To face all these clements of discord the Saltan can only rely upon his own troops, and they are far from being numerous or in an efficient state, with a unasury all but empty and no creat. The provinces without roads and a general feeling of distrust and discontent existing is a very dark picture. There is only one hope—that of Ending a firm support in the Cabinet of St. James. The French are so reduced themselves that all hope is out our from that quaeter. Austria, beyond giving her moral support, cannot help. We all know that Prussia is secretly engages with Russia, and in lieu of beiricuding Turkey will probably prove her enemy. All these are serious flority and you easily imagine the reason. The Grand Vizier goes about with in mis miesters inspecting the gun factories, and they are working day and night turning out rides and ammanidan, indeed, preparations on a very large scale are carried on the roughout the empire.

A Maronite enter has come up here to solicit permission from the Porce to raise a corps of volunteers. Turkey having declared her neutrality cannot by the French Charge and the Russian Amassasior, who is most auxious that the Porte should compromise itself.

who is most auxious that the Porte should compromise used.

Two more tream functionaries have arrived from
Expi—a certain Abbas Famos and Vell Ecy. They
offer to prove by authenine documents that the Viceroy is in secret communication with the endines of
the Porte.

Alguest to be retaken provided the reactorward no communications can be had win Paris,
you can easily imagine what impression this sunouncement has had in Stamboul. The local press
has gone quite wild and actually preposes the reconquest of Algiers. A Turkish paper calls upon all
salahommedals to arm and retake that provinces it
says now or never. The Turks have an idea that
France is completely smashed, and that any one of
their Panhas is worth a French general. It will
lake a very long time to re-establish the old preslige.

ige.
It is not true that Prussian privateers have turned up in the Archiperago. French steamers now go to see without any apprehension of being captured, spwards of 100 volunteers proceed to France today. As usual with this class they have made a great display here.

Escaped phom Clinton Prison.—We have been informed that william wallacs, a young man who will be remembered by our readers as bong sentenced four years ago by Judge James to a torn of claimeen years' imprisonment in Olinton prison, on Tucsday, the 24th of September, succeeded in making good his escape. He was followed by o hears to Elicaburg, a few miles north, and thore rost track of. We were not able to learn by what means the cape was made. The affair suggested a remembrance of the remark made by him to the officer who conveyed him from Canton to Damestona four years ago. As he neared the prison and as an eyes first struck the bleak looking walls, he turned toward his custodian and said—"officer, taough I am sentenced to an eighteen years' imprisonment in this horrible old place, mark my words, I shall never serve my time," And so far his prediction is correct,—Canton Plaindcaier.